

The Washington Times.

Published every day in the year.

FRANK A. MUNSEY

PUBLICATION OFFICE,
Tenth and D Streets.Subscription rates to out of town
points, postage prepaid:
Daily, one year, \$3.00
Sunday, one year, \$2.50When The Times is not found on sale at places
where Washington papers usually are sold,
intending purchasers will confer a favor by
informing this office of the fact.Readers of The Times leaving the city should
have the paper follow them. Addresses will
be changed as often as desired.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1903.

A Significant Record.

How the "Evening Star's" Columns
Were Ever Open to Attacks Upon
General Bristow.

The Washington correspondent of the "New York Tribune" draws attention to the fact that, when the clouds first began to gather over the heads of the Postoffice Department "ring," A. W. Machen and George W. Beavers promptly threatened, in case of any investigation of their doings, to startle the country with an "exposure of prominent officeholders and politicians." Mr. Machen's first effort in this direction, says the "Tribune's" correspondent, is the allegation that ex-Representative Lord, chairman of the Postoffice Committee in the last Congress, was improperly connected with the sale of a letter-box device, details of which connection were fully set forth in the newspapers a few days ago.

We have no desire to prejudice Mr. Lord; in fact, we are content to have him speak for himself, and let it go at that. He can probably take care of himself, anyway, provided he doesn't attempt another silly explanation like that he made in the case of the famous \$6,000 appropriation. We are much more interested just now in the means employed by Machen and the ring to arrest the course of justice and, if possible, to divert it into other channels by threats of exposure of something or somebody.

The procedure is a thoroughly characteristic one—characteristic of the ring, we mean—and we are glad, therefore, that the correspondent of the "Tribune" draws attention to this first step in what seems another attempt to enlist the support of certain newspapers in behalf of the ring. We say "another attempt." We should have said a repetition of those tactics in the execution of which the ring found no difficulty, apparently, in enlisting the services of certain of our contemporaries whenever the occasion for such services arose.

We recall, for instance, in February, 1902, a rather active newspaper campaign against Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow. It was loudly, emphatically, and even insistently declared in the organs of the ring that the Fourth Assistant would have to go; that his usefulness had come to an end; that his methods and his whole bearing toward mighty Senators and weighty Solons in the lower branch of Congress had been such as to arouse the bitterest opposition to his retention in office; that he had an uncomfortable and altogether disagreeable way of performing the duties of his office; and that, worst of all, he displayed a tendency to independence that jarred the sensibilities of his official superiors. This, and much more, it must be remembered, the mouthpieces of the ring proclaimed at a time when General Bristow was about to return, laden with honors, from exposing the doings of the postal looters in Cuba.

Foremost among the newspapers predicting the downfall of Bristow was our esteemed contemporary, the "Evening Star." Turning to its files of February, 1902, we find in the issue of the 19th and under the startlingly novel headline "At the White House" the following:

MR. BRISTOW MAY NOT HOLD ON.
It is understood to be quite probable that Joseph L. Bristow, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, will not continue in the position for a much longer period. This state of affairs is largely due to the fact that the West Virginia delegation in Congress, headed by Senator Scott, has made trouble for Mr. Bristow at the White House over Mr. Bristow's action in sending a postoffice inspector to Wheeling, W. Va., to investigate the private life of a man who was spoken of for postmaster of that city. Whenever the President has secured a suitable man for Fourth Assistant Postmaster General the understanding is that there will be a change in the office.

This having no effect, apparently, on the President, the "Star" promptly returned to the charge on the following day, saying:

CHANGE PROBABLE.
Reasons Why Some One Will Succeed Jos. L. Bristow.

It is safe to predict that Joseph L. Bristow will shortly sever his connection with the Postoffice Department. It is generally believed, as stated in yesterday's Star, that this is due in a large measure to Mr. Bristow's action in sending an inspector to West Virginia for

the purpose of investigating the character of a man who was mentioned as postmaster for Wheeling. An investigation of this charge has brought out the fact that Mr. Bristow made no defense of his action in this matter, explaining it by saying that it was a blunder. This, however, was by no means satisfactory to Senator Scott, who has insisted upon an investigation of the matter. The case is but one of a large number, it is said, where the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General has ignored the United States Senators.

During McKinley's Administration there was a protest entered at the White House against continuing Mr. Bristow in office. It is said now that the President took the ground that he could not make any change in the office while the Postoffice trials in Cuba were on, but gave assurances that when these were completed the matter would be taken up.

Ex-Postmaster General Smith was also cognizant of the opposition to his fourth assistant, but, as far as is known, took no action or made any recommendation looking to his removal.

When Senator Burton came to the Senate he entered a vigorous protest against Mr. Bristow, taking the ground, it is understood, that Bristow was inimical to him in Kansas, and urging that a change be made.

Because of the prominence of Senator Burton and the Kansas delegation at Philadelphia in the furtherance of President Roosevelt's political ambitions it is thought that his protest would have called upon the President and urged that a change be made in this office. It would seem now, from indications, that their request will be granted.

Reference to other newspapers of that date fails to disclose a record of these visits. Neither are we able to trace in any reputable paper an indication of, or reference to, this alleged dissatisfaction with General Bristow on the part of anyone, except Burton and Scott, which would have justified the President in removing General Bristow, exclusively in the possession of the "Star," was, therefore, in the nature of a "scoop." Unhappily for the ring, this exclusive information vouchsafed to the "Star" did not produce the desired effect, and on February 22 the "Star" was compelled to announce:

OFFICIAL CHANGES.
It is now known that the time for divorcing Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow from the Government service will not take place until after the trials in Cuba are completed. His connection with the unearthing of the frauds would seem to indicate, it is said, that he be permitted to remain until after the postal thieves in Cuba have been tried and sentenced.

As far as we know General Bristow is still wedded to the Government service. His "divorce" from it, so confidently predicted by the "Star," has not come off. He is still doing business at the old stand, much to the discomfort, no doubt, of the "Star."

Our evening contemporary has expounded with profound wisdom the demoralizing effect of the "close connection" existing between the Postoffice Department and the local postoffice, and, to some extent, we sympathize with our contemporary's efforts to land another of its friends at the public crib. But in view of its own "close connection" with that unselfish and warm-hearted philanthropist, the Hon. A. W. Machen, as disclosed by a reference to "Star" files for February, 1902, would our contemporary not be inviting criticism needlessly in urging too strenuously the "divorce" of the local office from the department proper? We merely throw out the suggestion.

The Vacant Judgeship.

Why Not Appoint a District Lawyer to Succeed Judge Hagner?

Another vacancy on the District bench is to be filled, and again local hopes are dashed by the announcement that the appointment is to go to a non-resident lawyer. Not long ago in commending the President's promotion of Judge Clabaugh to the Chief Justiceship of the District Supreme Court and the selection of ex-Senator Jeter C. Pritchard, of North Carolina, for the associate justiceship, thus made vacant, The Times frankly admitted that under our peculiar system of local government a fair share of our judicial prizes must go to outside aspirants.

The District courts are Federal courts. They have a more than local jurisdiction, and near-by States will continue to make good under any and every Administration their claims to recognition in the distribution of District judgeships.

But there is a limit beyond which, we think, the President, in filling local judicial vacancies, should not go. The wishes of the people of the District are entitled to some consideration in the constitution of their judiciary. The bar of the District has a right to consider itself a proper school from which local justices may be graduated. Lawyers trained in our courts and familiar with our practice and our customs should have a certain priority of claim, when seats on the District Supreme bench and on the bench of the Court of Appeals are to be filled by the President.

Of the six Justices of the Supreme

Court, two—Chief Justice Clabaugh and Associate Justice Gould—were appointed from Maryland. Associate Justice Anderson is credited to Ohio, and Associate Justice Pritchard to North Carolina. Associate Justices Hagner and Barnard are counted as District appointees. Justice Hagner is about to retire, and if his place goes to a non-resident lawyer Washington will have but a single representative left on its Supreme Court bench.

It is said that Senator McComas is urging the appointment as Justice Hagner's successor of John Wirt Randall, a prominent member of the Annapolis bar. We have no doubt that Mr. Randall would make an excellent judge. But why draw so heavily for the District's judicial talent on a single neighboring State? With the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Appeals, the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court, and two Associate Justiceships in the latter body, Maryland's contributions to our bench would begin to be excessive.

Why not honor the local bar by selecting a District lawyer as Justice Hagner's successor?

The Field of Politics.

Need of Harmony.

The Iowa Democrats have nominated an ardent free silver Bryan Democrat, the Hon. J. B. Sullivan, and forced him to make his campaign on a platform which ignores the Kansas City declaration of principles with its demand for the free and unlimited coinage of the white metal at the ratio of sixteen to one. The Hawkeye Democrats have evidently forgotten the experience of their Kentucky brethren a few years ago when they attempted to carry the Blue Grass State with a somewhat similar inharmonious combination of silver candidate and anti-silver platform.

When free silver was much more popular as a tenet of Democratic faith than it is now the Kentucky Democrats refused to make a declaration in favor of the white metal, yet at the same time they nominated the Hon. P. Wat Harbin, a most estimable gentleman, a man of some ability and unquestioned loyalty to his party, but an uncompromising advocate of sixteen to one without the consent and so forth. It was an embarrassing position to place any candidate to ask him to defend a platform which was antagonistic to his pet issue and at the same time be consistent with his own ideals. The result in Kentucky of course was the defeat of the Democratic ticket and the election of the only Republican governor the State has had for many years.

Never Seems to Profit.

Besides, it paved the way for the temporary retirement of the Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn from the Senate, the election of Senator Deboe in his stead, and did much toward enabling the Republicans to carry the State in 1896. Notwithstanding this experience, the Democracy seems almost never to profit of the experience of defeat. The party in Iowa has established there much the same conditions which existed in Kentucky when the latter State was swung from the Democratic column.

Of course, it does not matter much, for no sane person either in Iowa or outside of the State entertains even a remote belief that the Hon. J. B. Sullivan, however worthy, upright and capable he may be, has the slightest chance of being elected to succeed Governor Cummins. Not since the days of Uncle "Red" Boies, when prohibition was the issue which turned thousands of German Republicans from their party, have the Democrats been able to elect a governor in Iowa, and certainly they have no chance for success this year with the party divided, and one of the factions still suffering from the delusion of free silver.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that while Democrats elsewhere are endeavoring to forget that there ever was such an issue or that they supported and defended it to the point of madness, the Democrats of Iowa, or at least a large number of them, are still anxious to renew the fight for their lost cause.

Place for Senator Jones.

Ever since the time that the Hon. James K. Jones, by his vote and action, aided in the defeat of the Nicaragua Canal proposition and joined with the Republicans in the selection of the Panama route, it has been generally conceded that he would receive an appointment to a place on the commission which was provided for in the act.

It has even been charged that knowing that his political career was at an end and that he would not be returned to the Senate he entered into an agreement with Senator Hanna and other Republican leaders to vote for the Panama route in consideration of a promise that he would be placed on the commission.

There have recently developed evidences of the fact that the former Arkansas Senator will not realize his ambition and concede to the "soft snap" which was a luring duck he was looking for. There are indications that the Republican leaders in the Senate who made promises to Senator Jones will not be able to deliver the goods. The President is not inclined to heed their dictation.

President Not Consulted.

The promise was made without obtaining an assurance from the President that the position would be given to Senator Jones. They believed they would only have to make the demand of the President, and that he would unhesitatingly obey.

Since then these same political leaders have had opportunity of becoming better acquainted with the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt and it is broken-down authority that he refuses to be a party to their deal; that he is opposed to the appointment of Senator Jones. He has intimated that perhaps three members of the commission be Democrats, but at the same time he has made emphatic the declaration that he does not intend to appoint any "broken-down politicians."

Those who are opposing the selection of Senator Jones take that declaration to mean that the President has no idea of naming him as a member of the commission. For they say, if the former Arkansas Senator is not a "broken-down politician," then what is he? At least, it may be said that the appointment of Senator Jones is not assured, and that the chances are against him.

COURTS AND CAPITALS OF THE OLD WORLD.

Wrath of European Monarchs Over the Serbian Assassinations—President Roosevelt's Wisdom in Not Forwarding Petitions to the Czar Respecting the Kishinev Massacre—No Jewish Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officer in the Kaiser's Army.

The Belgrade Assassinations.

It is from Russia that comes the most telling condemnation of the recent tragedy at Belgrade. For, commenting on the murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga, the leading Muscovite newspapers express regret that Russia should ever have contributed to the emancipation of Serbia from Ottoman rule, which they unanimously declare to be the only species of government suitable for a people that have manifested such savage instincts as the Serbians in connection with the assassination of their late King and Queen.

Although Alexander alone among the rulers of Europe was bound by no ties of kinship to any of the reigning houses of the Old World, yet all of his brother monarchs have decreed court mourning for the period of a fortnight for him and for his court. At first there was a disposition to abstain from any such recognition, and, indeed, when the earliest intimation of Alexander's death reached London, it was semi-officially intimated that inasmuch as he had never had any personal acquaintance with Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra it would not prevent their majesties from carrying out their engagements.

But when all the frightful details of the tragedy became known and the crowned heads of Europe realized the popular horror and indignation which it had excited everywhere, they began to appreciate the fact that some public and official act of condemnation on their part was imperative, and that is why they have all gone into mourning, according to the wretched Queen Draga, when dead, the royal honors which they refused to concede her when living, and why several of the sovereigns have withdrawn their envoys from Belgrade.

Czar and Kishinev Massacre.

President Roosevelt is well-advised, by past precedent, in declining to allow this Government to be a party to the transmission to the Czar of any petition, message or appeal from public bodies or societies here in connection with the Kishinev massacre and the Muscovite treatment of the Jews. Just twelve years ago the lord mayor of London and a meeting of the leading nobles, financiers and most eminent influential men in the United Kingdom, assembled at the Guild Hall, drew up a most eloquent and diplomatically worded petition to Alexander III., appealing to him to mitigate as far as possible the methods of the enforcement of the laws against his Jewish subjects. The language was of the most courteous and submissive character, and as far as was concerned there was nothing to which the Czar could have taken exception. But he did disapprove of the object and aim of the appeal, which he regarded as a piece of unwarrantable interference and impertinence. He did not condescend even to acknowledge it. It was sent back to his ambassador in London, who, placing it in an envelope, forwarded it without a single word of comment or even of inclosure to the foreign office.

One thing it is well to bear in mind in connection with the Kishinev massacre is this, that no people have more Crispien's Body Refused Entombment.

Poor Crispien! After the most extraordinary and turbulent of careers, throughout which he has figured as an insurgent, a conspirator, as a manufacturer of infernal machines for the murder of tyrants, as editor, as biographer and as the most autocratic and masterful prime minister that Italy has ever known, he is not allowed to have the customary repose even in death. The latter was followed, it may be remembered, by a lawsuit concerning the disposal of his papers and correspond-

BONI DE CASTELLANE SUED BY HIS FRIEND

Borrowed Money to Meet Debt of Honor.

PARIS, June 27.—Count Boni de Castellane, husband of Anna Gould, is in financial trouble again, or rather his perpetual troubles in this direction have assumed a new phase.

Count Boni is, it need scarcely be said, in debt, and his obligations, like those of most other Frenchmen of his class, represent two distinct items—ordinary debts and debt of honor.

It was to pay a debt of honor that Count Boni asked his friend, the Marquis de Dion, to lend him \$10,000. This the marquis did, and received bill of exchange for the amount.

According to the marquis, the loan was never fully repaid, and today the lender appealed to the courts to recover the part still due.

Count Boni did not appear, but the marquis did, and having gone fully into the case the court postponed its judgment.

FATHER CRAIG GETS PRESIDENT'S PHOTO

Regards Him as One of the Two Great Men of America.

Among the President's callers yesterday was the Very Rev. Canon Craig, the Catholic rector of Crewe, England. Father Craig is on a visit to the United States for the benefit of his health. He called to pay his respects to the President, who presented him with a photograph bearing his autograph, which the priest carried away with great delight.

SLEEPY RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

To sleep at any moment is undoubtedly a sign of physical soundness and Philistine sanity, especially in the matter of the brain and its functions. A physician would have little anxiety about the general condition of a patient who could sleep at will on a railway journey. In these days of hurry and bustle there could be no more encouraging sight to the philosopher than a railway carriage at midnight full of sleepy passengers.—Medical Press and Circular.

to lose by such affairs than the Czar, his ministers and his government. For the horror which the bloody scenes at Kishinev have excited throughout the civilized world seriously interferes with the conduct of the foreign policy of Russia, impairs the prestige and authority of her rulers, and constitutes a grave obstacle to her financial and economic development. It is, therefore, ridiculous to intimate, as some newspapers in this country and in Europe have done, that the Kishinev massacre was perpetrated with the approval of M. Plehve or of any of the other ministers of the Czar. It is not by means of abusing them that Russia can ever be induced to improve her treatment of the Jews. Ninety-nine out of every hundred Russians are convinced that if the so-called May laws and all the Jewish disabilities were withdrawn within a decade every office of importance and power would be occupied by a Jew.

No Jewish Officers in German Army.

While on this subject it may be of interest to call attention to the fact that the German army list just issued by the war department at Berlin shows there is not a single Jew left among the commissioned officers. Indeed, it is known that there are at the present moment no Hebrews even among the non-commissioned officers.

Emperor William is in no way responsible for this. For, although prior to his accession to the throne he permitted the American-born aunt of his wife, the Countess Waldersee, who was Miss Lee of New York, to influence him to accord recognition to the anti-Semitic movement, he has long since set his face against it, manifests the same liberal sentiment toward the Jews as his father and mother, and frequently entertains members of the Hebrew race at his table.

The absence of Jews from the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the German army must be ascribed to the fact that the officers of each regiment, especially its commanders, have a voice in the appointments thereto, and that the spirit of caste is so pronounced among them, and their prejudices against the Hebrew race so strong, that it serves to exclude Jews from their mess tables.

It is different in Austria, where there are quite a large number of professing Jews holding commissions all the way from the rank of lieutenant to that of general, while in Italy the minister of war and the most capable general of the army is a Jew.

Crispien's Body Refused Entombment.

Poor Crispien! After the most extraordinary and turbulent of careers, throughout which he has figured as an insurgent, a conspirator, as a manufacturer of infernal machines for the murder of tyrants, as editor, as biographer and as the most autocratic and masterful prime minister that Italy has ever known, he is not allowed to have the customary repose even in death. The latter was followed, it may be remembered, by a lawsuit concerning the disposal of his papers and correspond-

POSTMASTER GENERAL AT CABINET MEETING

Illness Does Not Prevent His Meeting Colleagues.

Despite the rumors of the serious illness of Postmaster General Payne, that official attended the Cabinet meeting yesterday and took part in its deliberations. The Postoffice investigation was not discussed at length. The major portion of the time was occupied in closing a number of pending matters which needed attention before the departure of the President for Oyster Bay tomorrow.

There is no denying the fact that Postmaster General Payne has been a sick man during the past week, but he is much improved today, and, according to the statement of an intimate personal and political friend, he is determined to remain in the Cabinet until the Postoffice scandal is cleared up. While considerations of health would dictate that he should be relieved from official cares, he does not wish to leave at this time and subject himself to the charge that he was running under fire. The statement of his friend made today may be considered authoritative.

The President is not only extremely anxious to have him remain, but Mr. Payne himself desires to see the affairs of his department straightened out before turning the reins over to anyone else. Nothing but a serious attack of illness, such as would confine him to his bed, will prevent Mr. Payne from continuing the investigation to the end, under orders and direction of the President.

SUES MANY RAILROADS FOR \$10,000 DAMAGES

A suit for \$10,000 damages for injuries received in a railroad collision on May 30, 1902, near Four Mile Run, was filed this morning by John William Tiffany and his wife, Cora Tiffany, against the Washington Southern Railway Company, the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company, and the Southern Railway Company.

The plaintiff states that she was a passenger on a car of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, coming from Dooell, Va., to Washington, when the collision in question occurred, throwing her against another car and injuring her seriously. Attorneys William Earl Ambrose and Charles H. Merillat represent the plaintiffs.

ence, in the course of which there was much angry dispute between his daughter, the Princess Liguanglossa, and her mother, the widowed Dona Lina Crispi, and now we have the Cardinal Archbishop of Palermo prohibiting the entombment of his remains in the Church of St. Dominic at Palermo.

The cardinal refuses to permit it on the grounds that according to the canonical law entombment in sacred edifices or in consecrated ground is rigorously forbidden to all those who have died refusing the sacraments of the church, as did old Premier Crispi.

The controversy which has arisen on the subject has served to call attention to the fact that, although Crispi died several years ago, his body, now completely mummified, still remains unburied, preserved in the vaults of that world-famed Capucine monastery at Palermo, which is visited by every American tourist in Sicily for the purpose of seeing the extraordinary collection of bodies that are preserved there in a mummified condition. Crispi's body was received there by the monks to undergo the necessary mummifying process previous to its entombment in the church of St. Dominic upon the understanding that the old statesman had been duly shrouded prior to his death by Bishop San Felice, brother of the cardinal of that name, who was Archbishop of Naples. But the Archbishop of Palermo's present action shows this not to have been the case, and, under the circumstances, it is quite possible the Capucine monks may refuse to keep the body any longer.

Last of Victoria's Bridesmaids.

The last of Queen Victoria's bridesmaids has just disappeared from the scene by the death in London at the age of eighty-four of Lady Jane Ellice. Lady Jane was daughter of the third Earl of Radnor and a grand-aunt, therefore, of the present peer, who, with his countess, spent last winter in the United States. Lady Jane was one of the twelve daughters of dukes, marquesses and earls selected to attend Queen Victoria as bridesmaids on the occasion of her marriage to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha in February, 1840. Lady Jane and the old Duchess of Cleveland (Lord Rosebery's mother), who died two years ago, were the only two of the bridesmaids who survived the Queen.

Belittling Lord Randolph Churchill.

In the memoirs of Lord Dufferin, just published in London, there seems to be a disposition to belittle Lord Randolph Churchill. Yet it was the latter who, while secretary of state for India, gave Lord Dufferin, at that time viceroy of Calcutta, the orders to annex the kingdom of Burmah, and that, too, without consulting his colleagues in the cabinet. It was Lord Randolph Churchill, who endowed India with its magnificent Midland Railroad and who brought to a successful conclusion the delicate negotiations with Russia over the Afghan boundary question. It is only fair to Lord Randolph and to his sons that these services to the British empire should be remembered in his favor.

MARQUESE DE FONTENAY.

WASHINGTON FIRMS TO FURNISH SUPPLIES

Local Dealers Among Successful Bidders for Interior Department.

The committee having charge of the bids for supplies for the Interior Department for the ensuing fiscal year has made its report. There is not a great deal of change from the prices paid last year. Cloth and cotton goods are higher, as are willowware articles, because of a scarcity of material. Washington firms faring well and the greater parts of the material will be furnished by local business men. Following is a list of the successful firms and the articles which they will supply:

Woodward & Lothrop, baskets, scrub brushes, mops, floating soap; Rudolph, West & Co., buckets, mop handles, wooden water-coolers, wire nalls, hat and coat hooks, screw drivers, tacks, stoptiders; Blum Bros., whisk brooms, toilet brushes, spittoons, combs, feather dusters, dustpans, soap, tumblers, brushes; James B. Lambie & Co., corn brooms; Lansburgh & Bro., toilet brushes; the J. S. Holcomb Manufacturing Company, dust brushes; George F. Muth & Co., dust and typewriter brushes; cotton waste, chamois skins, magnifying glasses, oil and oilers for typewriters, bristle sweeps; Shoemaker & Busch, camphor, elder flower; Charles R. Edgerton, soap cups, soap jars, wash basins, metal water-coolers; Fred A. Schmidt, mop sticks; the H. Shelden Manufacturing Company, mop rollers; the J. C. Ergood Company, matches; J. P. Nawrath, mops, sponges; McC. Farr, paste; Mackall Bros., soap; Oakley & Co., glycerine, honey, oatmeal, lettuce, Florida water, camella; Armour & Co., laundry soap; James S. Topham, leather straps; Louis Hartig, casters, screws; W. B. Moses & Sons, knives, stools; John Wa-smaker, chairs, desks, cloth desk covers, towels; Clark & Davenport, carpets, linoleum, matting; Thomas Kelly, carpets and rugs; Edwin H. Taggart, towels.

FRIENDSHIP AMONG WASPS.

A story of how one wasp cared for another that had been injured is told by a gentleman who, while reading the newspaper, felt bothered by the buzzing of a wasp about his head and knocked it down. It fell through the open window and lay on the sill as if dead. A few seconds afterward, to his great surprise, a large wasp flew to the window sill and, after buzzing round his wounded brother for a few minutes, began to feel him all over. The injured wasp seemed to revive under this treatment, and his friend then dragged him gently to the edge, grasped him round the body, and flew away with him. It was plain that the stranger, finding a wounded comrade, gave him aid as well as could and then bore him away home.—Family Herald.

EMPEROR PRAISES PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Delivers Remarkable Speech at Tower Dinner.

KIEL, June 27.—Emperor William, responding to Mr. Tower, the American ambassador to Germany, at the banquet the latter gave here last night, made a remarkable speech, expressing a hope for a mutual understanding between the two countries and closing with warm praise of President Roosevelt, in the following words:

"It is now my duty to beg your excellency to thank his excellency, the President of the United States, for this joyous occasion for which we are indebted to his kindness. We all, over here, admire his firmness of character, his iron will, his devotion to his country, and his indomitable energy, and we readily grasp the hand proffered to us across the sea in cordial friendship, feeling at the same time that blood is thicker than water."

"The President's Health."

"Gentlemen, I propose the toast of his excellency, the President of the United States: 'God bless him and the United States!'"

Ambassador Tower said: "It is with great pleasure that I have been permitted to present to you Rear Admiral Cotton and the officers of the United States navy who accompany him, upon this visit to Kiel in response to your invitation. They come here with their ships of war upon a mission of peace, bringing with them cordial sentiments of friendship from America to Germany. 'I am convinced, sir, that you and your people entertain the same sentiments in return toward the President and people of the United States. Your interest in us has proven this on many memorable occasions, especially upon that of the visit of his royal highness Prince Henry, who was received throughout the country with demonstrations of hearty and sincere welcome, and who when he embarked left behind him the universal wish that he would visit us again.'

The Kaiser's Gift.

"You have also given proof of these sentiments in the present you made of magnificent casts to Harvard University. These works are so rare a collection of the best examples of sculpture and architecture in Germany that they establish an art museum by themselves, and will afford splendid opportunity for study to the youth of America, who will henceforth remember you as a public benefactor."

"The closer our acquaintance becomes the more we are sure to discover how near our paths lie to each other, how readily we may follow them together, and how much we have each to gain by the maintenance of harmony in the future, as well as in the present, and in the past, America wishes this, sir, with all sincerity."

Germans in America.

"There are hundreds of thousands of people of German birth or German extraction living in the United States who look back from their new home with feelings of tender affection toward their fatherland. They are among the best of our citizens. They bring with them habits of thrift and industry and high ideals of domestic life, inherited from their ancestors, and which have contributed to make America what it is. These people will rejoice, as we all rejoice, at the incidents that are taking place at Kiel, and they, as all Americans, will be happy at the assurance we derive from your presence here tonight."

"Speaking for the nation, I have the honor to convey to you the cordial greetings and hearty good wishes of the President and the people of the United States."

William's Reply.

Emperor William, speaking in English, made the following reply: "In responding to your excellency's warm and sympathetic toast, I offer a cordial welcome to the American squadron, Admiral Cotton, and his officers, in the name of the citizens of the United States, to which I can assure your excellency the whole of Germany heartily responds."

"I am happy that my hopes for a better mutual understanding between our two countries through the personal intercourse which my brother, Prince Henry, was able to hold with your excellency's countrymen, have been fully realized, and have strengthened the bonds of friendship between Germany and America."

"That my gift of casts of medieval German architecture has been received in so gracious a manner by Harvard gives me the greatest satisfaction. I hope that the samples relating to our old history will entice many young students to come over and study the originals and the people who live around them."

Bonds of Union.

"My sincerest wish is that our two peoples may become yet closer acquainted. No serious citizen in America or Germany, I trust, believes that the harmony and continuance of our mutual interests could be disturbed by permanent factors in our relationship. We are knit too closely together to allow of the development of any antagonism."

"It is my firmest conviction that the fact of so many thousands of Germans living and thriving in the United States, with their hearts still warm with their love of their fatherland, will render the task more easy of smoothing the path of undisturbed and progressive relations which are of vital importance to our countries."